## IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraphs of the specification as follows:

Please replace paragraph 0008 on page 4 with the following amended paragraph:

FIG. 2 ~~illustrate~~ illustrates a communication system receiver for operation in accordance with various embodiments of the invention;

Please replace paragraph 0009 on page 4 with the following amended paragraph:

FIG. 3 ~~illustrate~~ illustrates a communication system transmitter for operation in accordance with various embodiments of the invention;

Please replace paragraph 00010 on page 4 with the following amended paragraph:

FIG. 4 ~~illustrate~~ illustrates a flow chart of a process incorporating various steps for animation of an object in accordance with various embodiments of the invention; and

Please replace paragraph 00011 on page 4 with the following amended paragraph:

FIG. 5 ~~illustrate~~ illustrates an exemplary source and destination object and a linking index of the source and destination objects control points in accordance with an embodiment of the invention.

Please replace paragraph 00012 on page 4 with the following amended paragraph:

Various embodiments of the invention may be incorporated in any electronic device. The electronic device may have an associated display. Furthermore, various embodiments of the invention may be incorporated in a wireless communication system. The wireless communication system may be operating in accordance with a standard based on time division multiple access (TDMA), or code division multiple access (CDMA) technique or any other known techniques. A system in accordance with the TDMA technique has been disclosed in Global System Mobile (GSM) standard, incorporated by reference herein. Moreover, various

systems operating in accordance with CDMA technique [[has]] have been disclosed and described in various standards published by the Telecommunication Industry Association (TIA), Third Generation Partnership Project (3GPP) and Third Generation Partnership Project 2 (3GPP2). Such standards include the TIA/EIA-95 standard, TIA/EIA-IS-856 standard, IMT-2000 standards (including cdma2000 standards and WCDMA standards), all incorporated by reference herein. A copy of the standards may be obtained by writing to TIA, Standards and Technology Department, 2500 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22201, United States of America. The standard generally identified as WCDMA standard, incorporated by reference herein, may be obtained by contacting 3GPP Support Office, 650 Route des Lucioles-Sophia Antipolis, Valbonne-France.

Please replace paragraph 0006 on page 9 with the following amended paragraph:

Receiver 200 may be used in a receiver portion of base stations 101 and 160 for processing the reverse link signals and in a receiver portion of mobile stations 102-104 for processing the forward link signals. Receiver 200 may also include a display 250. Display 250 in receiver 200 may be optional in case the receiver is used in a base station. Display 250 receives decoded data from decoder 214, directly or indirectly, to display an image. Control ~~system~~ unit 210 may control various aspects of receiver 200 for controlling the images that are displayed on display 250. For performing an animation on display 250, control ~~system~~ unit 210 may control various aspects of the animation process. In accordance with various aspects of the invention, control ~~system~~ unit 210 may process the decoded information relating to the animation process, and provide the processed information to the display.

Please replace the last paragraph on page 12, which begins with "The range of possible linking points...," with the following amended paragraph

The range of possible linking points may be shown by the lines 504 and 505 for the upper and lower boundaries. For example, the point P1 in the source array may be linked to points P0, P1 and P2 of the destination array as shown by the upper and lower boundary lines 504 and 505. The boundaries are shown since a point in one array may not have unlimited linking possibilities. There is a range of possible linking points that provide the minimal

geometrical distortion. At step 403, each possible point is examined in a process. For example for point P1 in the source array 501, the process may include determining the minimum (smallest) accumulative cost of all the possible linking points for P1. The point in the destination array that produces the minimum cost is selected. The process then moves to the next point P2 in the source array 501. All the possible linking points are examined. The selected linking point produces the smallest accumulative cost in combination with the accumulative cost determined for the P1. The linking array is then determined at step 404 by matching each point in the source object vertex array to a point in the destination object vertex array in accordance with the smallest accumulative cost. The linking cost may indicate a type of geometrical distortion level created based on the determined linking index. The accumulative cost may be measured in terms of the angular change of the line segments connecting the control points in each object. For example, the angle $\alpha_K$ may be between the line segments $(P_{k+1}, P_k), (P_k, P_{K-1})$. In accordance with an embodiment, the accumulative cost may be determined in ~~according~~ accordance with the following relationship:

Please replace the last paragraph on page 13, which begins with "At step 406, the matched...," with the following amended paragraph:

At step 406, the matched source and destination vertex arrays are ortho-normalized to produce ortho-normalized source and destination vertex arrays. To determine, the ortho-normalized source and destination vertex arrays, the source and destination vertex arrays are modified to create a zero-mean source vertex array and a zero-mean destination vertex array, $P_o^s$ , $P_o^d$ . To create a zero mean source vertex array, the mean of X dimension and the mean of Y dimension ($m^s{}_x$, $m^s{}_y$) of the source object are determined. The mean of each dimension is subtracted from the same dimension elements of the array to create the zero-mean source vertex array. To create a zero mean destination vertex array, the mean of X dimension and the mean of Y dimension ($m^d{}_x$, $m^d{}_y$) of the destination object are determined. The mean of each dimension is subtracted from the same dimension elements of the array to create the zero-mean destination vertex array.

A source and destination transformation matrixes are also determined. The source and destination transformation matrixes may be written according to the following:

$$M_n^s = \begin{bmatrix} s_x & o \\ o & s_y \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & a \\ -a & a \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 & 0 \\ 0 & u_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_N^d = \begin{bmatrix} d_x & o \\ o & d_y \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & a \\ -a & a \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 & 0 \\ 0 & v_2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

The $s_x$,$s_y$ and $d_x$,$d_y$ are the scaling factor of x, y dimensions of the source and destination vertex arrays, respectively. The $u_1,u_2,v_1,v_2$ are scaling factors that will be explained in the next set of ~~formula~~ formulas. The value for parameter "a" is equal to an inverse of square root of two. The source transformation matrix and the destination transformation matrix are multiplied to, respectively, the zero-mean source and destination vertex arrays to determine the ortho-normalized source and destination vertex arrays according to the following: